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Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS



VOLUME 63

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WOOL (Page 530)

TOBACCO (Page 534)

SUGAR (Page 538)

PICKLED OLIVES (Page 546)

CONTENTS

Page

COTTON AND OTHER FIBER

Cotton-Price Quotations on World Markets	559
Western Germany Endeavoring To Increase Cotton Imports	560

FATS AND OILS

U.S. Exports of Soybeans and Oil Set Record	553
Nicaraguan Sesame Seed Outout Double Last Year	555
Guban Lard and Tallow Situation, Third Quarter 1951	555
Lebanon's Vegetable Oilseed, Oil Situation in 1951	556

FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

Fruit Prospects Good in Argentina	551
Deciduous Fruit Crop Smaller in Germany	552
Spanish 1951-52 Pickled Olive Pack Large	546

FOREIGN TRADE

U.S. Foreign Trade in Agricultural Products During September, 1951	542
---	-----

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS

Canada Revises Grain Estimates	556
Canada's Fall-Sown Grain Acreage Smaller	558

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

World Wool Production Maintains Upward Trend	530
Export Outlook for Canadian Pork Products and Beef	548
Duty Exemption Proposed for Brazilian Imports of Slaughter Cattle	549

SUGAR

World Sugar Production Rises	538
------------------------------------	-----

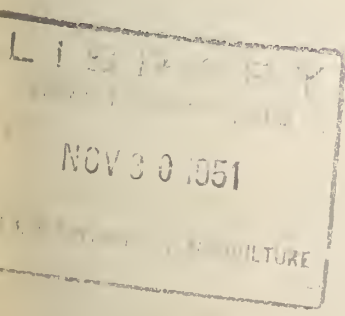
TOBACCO

World Tobacco Production Up 4 Percent	534
Peru's Tobacco Production, Manufacturing, Consumption and Imports Higher	550
Argentina's Tobacco Production Higher; Imports Lower	550

FOR RELEASE

MONDAY

NOVEMBER 26, 1951



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

L A T E N E W S

Most recent estimates of 1951-52 cotton production in Tanganyika place the crop at about 36,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross), a sizable reduction of earlier estimates of 47,000 bales, and below the 1950-51 production of 41,000 bales. The crop in the largest cotton producing area-Lake Province- is estimated at about 33,000 bales. Recent reports indicate that the cotton crop in the Eastern Province of Tanganyika, along the coast, has suffered considerable damage from rodents. The 1951-52 crop in this Province, originally estimated at 3,750 bales, has been reduced to about 2,800 bales, the lowest production on record for this Province. As a result of low rainfall during the current season, the breeding places of the rodents were not flooded as in past years.

Three outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease have been reported recently in southern Sweden. Since September 20, 1951, 130 cattle and 75 hogs have been slaughtered to prevent the disease from spreading.

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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WORLD WOOL PRODUCTION MAINTAINS UPWARD TREND

World wool production in 1951 is estimated at approximately 4,070 million pounds, an increase of 60 million pounds over the revised 1950 output, according to the customary fall summary of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

This estimate is approximately 4 percent above the 1936-40 average of 3.9 billion pounds and about 30 million pounds greater than the World War II average. The current estimate which includes both apparel and carpet wool and is on a grease basis is within 2 percent of the June summary which forecast the Southern Hemisphere clip in which some change has been made, especially in the case of Australia.

World wool production in the decade 1921-30 averaged about 3,400 million pounds but by the end of the period was at 3,700 million pounds. This level was maintained through the early 'thirties, dropped considerably from 1933 through 1936 and rose to a level of 4,180 million pounds by 1940. The average for the 1931-40 period was about 3,780. The upward trend reached an all-time peak of 4,200 million pounds in 1941. Under wartime conditions, which saw fixed prices, devastation in Europe, and large accumulation of wool in the Southern Hemisphere by virtue of closed markets in Western Europe, world production began to decline and had by 1945 and 1946 apparently stabilized at about the level of the late 'thirties. Decreased production in the United States because of higher returns from cattle and grain production contributed substantially to the decline in this period. Serious drought in some of the major producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere caused a further drop that lowered the 1947 output to 3,710 million pounds. Since 1947, with favorable weather conditions and an upward price trend, production has continued to increase and in 1951 is only about 60 million pounds below the 1941 peak.

Production in some of the major countries in 1951, compared with the peak year of 1941, shows some significant contrasts. Australia produced about 1,110 million pounds in 1951 compared with 1,167 in 1941, while New Zealand showed an increase of 30 million pounds. Uruguay has made the largest increase, with a gain of 70 million pounds over the 1941 output which was, however, a low-year for that country.

Based upon estimates of the spring clip in the Northern Hemisphere combined with that produced in the season beginning July 1 or October 1 of the same year in the Southern Hemisphere. Pulled wool is included for most countries at its greasy equivalent. Late each spring an estimate is made of the Northern Hemisphere clip, plus a forecast for the Southern Hemisphere. Data, especially for the Southern Hemisphere, are reviewed at this time each fall.

WOOL: Production in specified countries, greasy basis,
averages 1936-40 and 1941-45; annual 1947 to 1951 1/

Continent and country	Averages					1947	1948	1949	1950 2/	1951 2/
	1936-40	1941-45	1947	1948	1949					
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
NORTH AMERICA										
Canada.....	15.6	17.7	14.1	11.9	9.8				9.5	8.9
Mexico.....	10.3	10.4	10.5	11.3	11.5				13.2	15.2
United States										
Shorn.....	360.6	360.2	252.8	233.9	216.9				220.1	229.1
Pulled.....	64.7	68.3	56.6	46.6	35.6				32.4	30.9
Total.....	425.3	428.5	309.4	280.5	252.5				252.5	260.0
Estimated total 3/.....	451.7	457.3	334.5	304.4	274.5				275.9	284.6
EUROPE										
Austria.....	2.1	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.6				3.0	3.5
Bulgaria.....	28.7	26.4	26.4	27.0	27.0				27.0	28.0
Finland.....	2.7	1.9	2.4	3.3	3.7				4.0	4.4
France 2/.....	37.1	27.3	28.6	29.3	33.9				35.0	36.4
Germany 5/.....	31.7	35.5	25.4	26.8	29.0				27.0	27.0
Greece.....	19.3	12.8	19.1	18.2	17.1				16.5	19.4
Hungary.....	12.9	8.9	4.4	5.4	5.9				6.8	-
Ireland.....	17.2	15.2	13.3	12.2	12.0				13.7	14.0
Italy.....	30.4	27.5	27.1	28.9	35.3				35.0	36.4
Netherlands.....	6.2	4.9	4.6	4.6	6.2				6.5	6.5
Norway.....	5.9	5.9	5.7	6.2	6.8				7.3	7.5
Poland and Danzig.....	6.8	-	-	-	-				-	-
Portugal.....	16.3	17.2	18.0	18.0	17.0				21.2	22.0
Rumania 6/.....	40.7	-	-	-	-				-	-
Spain.....	70.0	83.0	77.0	88.0	82.0				100.0	100.0
United Kingdom.....	110.1	88.6	71.8	75.0	82.5				86.0	88.0
Yugoslavia.....	34.7	-	-	-	-				-	-
Estimated total (excl. U.S.S.R.) 7/.....	483.4	446.0	397.7	424.5	444.4				474.8	488.4
U.S.S.R. (Europe & Asia) 6/9/.....	310.2	279.7	285.8	304.6	314.9				325.0	335.0

On the other hand, South African production in 1951 is about 15 million pounds under 1941, Argentina had a decrease of about 40 million pounds, and the United States shows a striking reduction of about 190 million pounds. Europe including the United Kingdom, but not including the Soviet Union, produced about the same in 1951 as in 1941.

Current Season:

Unfavorable weather in the summer and fall months preceding shearing for the current season in Australia resulted in some decrease in the 1951-52 clip, which is now placed at 1,110 compared with 1,160 million pounds last season. Floods in Queensland and New South Wales, two of the most important wool producing States, last year resulted in losses in sheep numbers because of drowning, pests, and decreased lambing. Although sheep numbers on March 31, 1951 were up about 2 percent over 1950, the effect of late shearing a year ago and poor forage conditions in some areas caused a decrease in the average fleece weight for the current season. The grease weight of the 1950-51 clip has been adjusted down slightly, but the better-than-average clean yield more than offset this so that the outturn of clean wool is actually higher than previously set.

Production in New Zealand of 374 million pounds, although not up to the peak of 390 million pounds produced in 1949, represented a slight gain over 1950 and is well above the 1936-40 and 1941-45 averages. The Union of South Africa had another year of favorable weather, such as has prevailed since the 1947-48 season. Good grazing has resulted in increased number of lambs saved, and higher yield per animal, bringing production in 1951 to the highest since 1943-44.

South America has had generally favorable conditions and wool production has been maintained or increased in all countries. In Argentina, the high level of wool prices a year ago, especially in comparison to meat, lead to the retention of lambs and ewes for wool production. As a result the current clip of 451.9 million pounds is substantially above a year ago. Most of the increase has taken place in low cross-bred wool which will account for about 27 percent of the total. Fine and medium wool account for 56 percent and merino wool about 17 percent. Reports from Uruguay indicate a 4 percent increase over 1950 wool production.

Production in North America in 1951 made a slight gain over 1950, reflecting for the most part a gain in output in the United States and Mexico. The expected gain in Canadian wool did not materialize but instead a slight was registered.

European output this year made some gain over 1950 and is, for the first time since World War II, above the 1936-40 average. The change was not great for any one country but general improvement was noted throughout. Information on wool production in the Soviet Union and China is limited but has been incorporated to the extent to which it is available.

In Asia further increase in production was noted as that area responded to several years of good prices for coarse wools. Pakistan, Turkey, Iran and Iraq made substantial increases in 1951 over 1950. This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

WORLD TOBACCO PRODUCTION UP 4 PERCENT

The World's tobacco harvest during the 12 months, July 1951 through June 1952 is now forecast at 7,435 million pounds as compared with a revised estimate of 7,125 million pounds during 1950-51 and a prewar average (1935-39) production of 6,597 million pounds. A forecast for the 1951-52 season, excluding the Soviet Union, China and most of Eastern Europe, from which very little reliable information has been received during the postwar period, is placed at 5,505 million pounds. This compares with the 1950-51 production of 5,205 million pounds and a prewar annual (1935-39) average of only 4,603 million pounds. 1/

1/ In this analysis the following Eastern European countries are included: Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Rumania.

TOBACCO: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries,
average 1935-39, annual 1950 and 1951 1/

Continent and country	Acreage Harvested			Yield per acre 2/			Production		
	Average : 1935-39 :	1950 :	1951 :	Average : 1935-39 :	1950 :	1951 :	Average : 1935-39 :	1950 :	1951 :
	1,000 acres :	1,000 acres :	1,000 acres :	Pounds :	Pounds :	Pounds :	1,000 pounds :	1,000 pounds :	1,000 pounds :
NORTH AMERICA									
Canada.....	69:	102:	119:	1,103:	1,182:	1,265:	76,556:	120,298:	151,165:
Costa Rica.....	4/	3:	-:	-:	699:	-:	4/	2,369:	-:
Mexico.....	51:	67:	-:	840:	1,020:	-:	42,426:	68,343:	55,556:
United States.....	1,647:	1,604:	1,786:	887:	1,267:	1,260:	1,460,054:	2,032,450:	2,271,670:
Cuba.....	107:	117:	-:	474:	620:	-:	50,833:	77,100:	-:
Dominican Republic.....	-:	46:	-:	-:	709:	-:	13,660:	33,000:	-:
Puerto Rico.....	44:	-:	-:	673:	-:	-:	29,393:	25,500:	28,000:
Estimated total 5/.....	1,960:	2,020:	2,210:	-:	-:	-:	1,710,000:	2,390,000:	2,625,000:
EUROPE									
Albania.....	5:	-:	-:	826:	-:	-:	4,082:	-:	-:
Belgium.....	6:	4:	5:	2,500:	2,275:	2,855:	16,431:	10,110:	15,408:
Bulgaria 7/.....	94:	-:	-:	809:	-:	-:	75,871:	-:	-:
Czechoslovakia 7/.....	24:	-:	-:	1,288:	-:	-:	8/ 31,143:	-:	-:
France.....	44:	71:	68:	1,676:	1,647:	1,775:	72,995:	116,945:	121,253:
Germany 7/.....	33:	27:	-:	2,254:	2,352:	-:	74,355:	63,933:	-:
Greece 7/.....	226:	254:	234:	589:	506:	596:	132,819:	128,043:	139,324:
Hungary 7/.....	37:	-:	-:	1,238:	-:	-:	45,872:	-:	-:
Italy 7/.....	81:	144:	141:	1,173:	1,202:	1,172:	95,511:	173,396:	165,000:
Poland 7/.....	17:	39:	-:	1,664:	-:	-:	28,566:	-:	-:
Rumania 7/.....	44:	-:	-:	647:	-:	-:	28,697:	-:	-:
Spain.....	-:	25:	32:	-:	1,373:	1,488:	17,322:	33,935:	47,300:
Sweden.....	1:	1:	-:	1,735:	1,645:	-:	1,061:	772:	-:
Switzerland.....	1:	2:	-:	1,571:	2,096:	-:	2,276:	5,291:	-:
Yugoslavia 7/.....	39:	-:	-:	969:	-:	-:	37,410:	25,000:	62,000:
Estimated total 6/.....	680:	878:	870:	-:	-:	-:	675,000:	805,000:	875,000:
U.S.S.R. 8/									
490:	-:	-:	8/ 1,129:	-:	-:	-:	8/525,000:	-:	-:
ASIA									
Iran.....	32:	44:	39:	1,096:	758:	681:	34,542:	33,186:	26,455:
Iraq.....	11:	-:	-:	752:	-:	-:	8/ 8,057:	17,000:	17,000:
Lebanon 9/.....	8/	-:	-:	-:	734:	-:	8/ 8,825:	3,907:	-:
Syria 9/.....	13:	21:	320:	699:	820:	-:	128,505:	16,830:	-:
Turkey.....	194:	317:	-:	661:	588:	-:	107,072:	186,229:	210,000:
Burma.....	108:	-:	-:	990:	-:	-:	4/	6,619:	-:
Ceylon.....	14:	11:	-:	-:	590:	-:	1,254,539:	-:	-:
China 7/.....	1,228:	-:	-:	1,021:	-:	-:	8/ 32,004:	14,330:	-:
French Indochina.....	44:	25:	-:	728:	565:	-:	-:	-:	-:

<u>ASIA (Continued)</u>									
India ^{1/}	917:	836:	8/	831:	699:	8/	8/	8/	8/
Pakistan ^{2/}	355:	-	8/	913:	-	8/	8/	8/	8/
Japan.....	92:	134:	-	1,621:	1,637:	-	-	-	-
Formosa.....	4:	12:	14:	1,458:	1,662:	-	-	-	-
Korea.....	46:	49:	-	1,252:	1,223:	-	-	-	-
Java and Madura:									
Estate.....	69:	18:	-	8/	976:	-	-	-	-
Native.....	349:	-	-	8/	402:	-	-	-	-
Sumatra Estate.....	31:	9:	-	8/	988:	833:	-	-	-
Philippine Republic.....	176:	126:	138:	427:	524:	-	-	-	-
Thailand (Siam).....	25:	4/	4/	688:	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated total ^{6/}	3,750:	3,630:	3,640:	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>SOUTH AMERICA</u>									
Argentina.....	34:	84:	91:	928:	918:	916:	31,558:	77,161:	84,000
Brazil.....	237:	297:	303:	851:	783:	795:	202,703:	232,301:	240,000
Chile.....	9:	9:	8:	1,846:	1,797:	2,056:	16,618:	15,994:	17,000
Colombia.....	37:	-	-	803:	-	-	8/	29,706:	-
Ecuador.....	4/	4/	4/	-	-	-	8/	2,410:	2,425:
Paraguay.....	22:	12:	-	801:	1,083:	-	-	17,792:	13,000:
Uruguay.....	2:	1:	-	825:	-	-	-	1,254:	-
Estimated total ^{6/}	355:	480:	490:	-	-	-	305,229:	410,000:	415,000
<u>AFRICA</u>									
Algeria.....	56:	80:	74:	691:	538:	520:	38,667:	42,769:	38,580
Nyasaland.....	57:	160:	-	286:	194:	-	16,311:	31,000:	-
French Morocco.....	1:	4:	4:	1,040:	942:	991:	704:	4,189:	4,409
Madagascar.....	19:	19:	21-8/	764:	525:	554-8/	14,164:	10,174:	11,706
Northern Rhodesia.....	4:	22:	8/	486:	450:	-	8/	1,635:	9,900:
Southern Rhodesia.....	51:	174:	-	507:	508:	-	26,061:	88,208:	-
Tunisia.....	1:	2:	-	1,196:	1,210:	-	1,202:	2,380:	-
Union of South Africa.....	41:	-	8/	500:	-	-	8/	20,476:	45,484:
Estimated total ^{6/}	245:	587:	585:	-	-	-	125,000:	245,000:	270,000
<u>OCEANIA</u>									
Australia.....	10:	7:	-	532:	630:	-	5,276:	4,176:	-
New Zealand.....	2:	4:	-	787:	1,410:	-	1,457:	5,500:	-
Estimated total ^{6/}	12:	11:	11:	-	-	-	6,733:	9,676:	9,700
Sub-total, (excl. U.S.S.R.):									
China and Eastern									
Europe ^{10/}	5,553:	6,105:	6,307:	-	-	-	4,603,230:	5,210,000:	5,505,000
Estimated world total ^{6/}	7,492:	8,128:	8,330:	-	-	-	6,597,000:	7,120,000:	7,435,000

^{1/} Year beginning July 1. For North temperate zone countries, harvests July through October of the year shown; for all other countries, harvests November and December of the year shown and January through June of the following year.

^{2/} Yields are calculated from detailed acreage and production estimates rather than estimates rounded to the nearest thousand. ^{3/} Preliminary. ^{4/} Data not available. ^{5/} Exports, production data not available. ^{6/} Totals include approximations for countries not listed and for countries listed where data are not available. ^{7/} Data for 1935-39

not comparable with subsequent years. Data for 1950 and 1951 are postwar areas. In the case of Germany, postwar data are for Western Germany only. In the case of China, 1935-39 data are for Free China only. In India and Pakistan, due to changes in the method of estimating acreage and production, postwar data are believed to be more accurate than prewar.

^{8/} Less than a 5-year average. ^{9/} Separate data not available for 1935-39. ^{10/} Includes Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Rumania.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Official estimates of foreign countries, reports from U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of Office research, and other information.

Moderate increases in production in many countries accounts for the larger harvest forecast for 1951-52. Larger output of leaf tobacco is forecast for every major geographical area of the world, except Asia where a slight decline is indicated. However, since this forecast includes production in the torrid and south temperate zones where the 1951-52 harvests occur during the first half of 1952, world production may vary considerably from the above forecast.

The 1951-52 production of flue-cured leaf, the principal type entering world trade, will be larger than the 1950-51 harvest. Larger flue-cured crops are indicated for most of the major producing countries including the United States, where the greatest increase occurred, Southern Rhodesia, India, and Pakistan. Increased world demand for this type of leaf has also encouraged an expansion in flue-cured production in numerous other countries throughout the world.

It is estimateed that the 1951-52 harvest of Oriental or Turkish-type leaf, another important type entering world trade, will be above the 1950-51 outturn. Increases are reported for Greece, Yugoslavia, and Turkey. Some decrease is reported for Italy and the South African producing countries. The South African countries have decreased Oriental type production in favor of flue-cured for which there has been a substantial increase in demand.

World production of light air-cured types including Burley, which represents an important portion of total production in many countries is estimated slightly higher in 1951-52 than the 1950-51 harvest because of moderate increases in most major producing areas, including a substantial increase in the United States. The production of dark air-cured type, other than strictly cigar types, are also expected to be higher than the 1950-51 crop. Cigar types of leaf production is expected to be about the same level as 1950-51. The slight increases indicated for Cuba and the Philippine Republic are offset by the decrease in the United States.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION RISES

World production of centrifugal cane and beet sugar in 1951-52 is expected to total 36.5 million short tons, raw value, or slightly more than the 36.4 million tons of 1950-51. This output compares with the prewar (1935-39) average of 28.9 million tons.

The production of non-centrifugal sugar is expected to total 6.3 million short tons, tel quel (or, as produced) in 1951-52, compared with 6.2 million tons in 1950-51 and the 1935-39 average of 4.9 million tons.

World centrifugal cane sugar production is expected to total 22.9 million tons in 1951-52, an increase of 6.2 percent over the record 21.6 million tons of last year and 33.9 percent more than the 17.1 million tons of 1935-39. Expanded acreage and favorable growing conditions in most areas are the primary factors involved in the increase over last year. Increased production in Cuba accounts for approximately 450 thousand tons of the total increase while expanded production in Asia is expected to total 725 thousand tons more than that of last year. Sizable decreases in cane sugar production are noted only in Australia, Union of South Africa and the United States.

Beet sugar production this season is expected to total 13.6 million tons or about 9 percent less than the 1950-51 crop of 14.9 million tons. This compares with the 1935-39 average of 11.8 million tons. Disease damage and unfavorable weather in Europe are responsible for a decrease of 790 thousand tons in that area. Sizable decreases are noted also for the United States and the Soviet Union while increased production is noted for the two Asiatic beet sugar producers, Turkey and Iran.

Production of centrifugal cane and beet sugar in North and Central America is expected to total 13.0 million tons, compared with 12.7 million tons in 1950-51. Production probably will be maintained or increased in every area except the United States and Canada. The sizable decrease indicated for the United States will be more than offset by equally substantial increases in production in Cuba and Puerto Rico.

The centrifugal sugar production of Europe is expected to total 9.3 million tons, a decrease from the 10.1 million tons of 1950-51. Increased production is noted in Spain, Italy, Yugoslavia, Austria, Rumania, Western Germany and Sweden. In general, adverse weather, disease and lower sugar content of beets will result in a decreased sugar production despite the increased acreage in most areas. Decreased production of sugar in the Soviet Union from an estimated 2.4 million tons (1950-51) to 2.3 million tons in 1951-52 reflects the drought experienced in that area this year.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value): Production in specified countries,
averages 1935-39, 1940-44, annual 1948-51 1/ 2/

Continent and country	Average		1948	1949	1950	1951 2/
	1935-39	1940-44				
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons				
NORTH AMERICA (cane and beet)						
British Honduras.....	1:	1:	2:	2:	2:	2
Canada (beet).....	76:	98:	104:	120:	145:	140
Costa Rica.....	9:	16:	28:	23:	24:	27
El Salvador.....	17:	21:	26:	27:	31:	32
Guatemala.....	19:	24:	37:	39:	34:	35
Honduras.....	2:	1:	2:	6:	6:	8
Mexico.....	354:	450:	754:	692:	783:	800
Nicaragua.....	9:	15:	22:	26:	30:	33
Panama.....	5:	5:	12:	17:	17:	17
United States (beet)	1,518:	1,451:	1,370:	1,570:	2,009:	1,611
United States (cane)	474:	429:	477:	521:	564:	497
Antigua.....	22:	22:	20:	35:	21:	30
Barbados.....	114:	108:	152:	161:	184:	185
Cuba.....	3,183:	3,686:	5,763:	6,127:	6,349:	6,800
Dominican Republic.....	491:	494:	526:	524:	586:	625
Grenada.....	1:	1:	1:	1:	1:	1
Guadeloupe.....	60:	53:	47:	72:	78:	80
Haiti.....	44:	42:	49:	56:	64:	70
Jamaica.....	119:	175:	266:	304:	300:	314
Martinique.....	64:	36:	25:	41:	55:	60
Puerto Rico.....	974:	961:	1,277:	1,286:	1,230:	1,325
St. Kitts.....	36:	36:	40:	46:	48:	48
St. Lucia and St. Vincent...	8:	9:	13:	15:	14:	14
Trinidad and Tobago.....	149:	102:	178:	164:	158:	185
Virgin Islands of the U.S. ..	6:	4:	5:	11:	7:	12
Total North America.....	7,755:	8,240:	11,196:	11,886:	12,740:	12,951
EUROPE (beet)						
Austria.....	196:	130:	60:	74:	134:	160
Belgium.....	259:	253:	287:	378:	491:	335
Bulgaria.....	24:	47:	82:	60:	50:	60
Czechoslovakia.....	715:	680:	699:	691:	970:	800
Denmark.....	256:	232:	292:	355:	410:	375
Finland.....	13:	6:	26:	25:	29:	20
France.....	1,060:	643:	1,058:	970:	1,592:	1,375
Germany:						
Western Zone.....	610:	648:	681:	691:	1,121:	1,200
Eastern Zone.....	979:	973:	750:	612:	919:	850
Hungary.....	125:	101:	270:	290:	280:	280
Ireland.....	89:	102:	106:	110:	108:	110
Italy.....	426:	422:	503:	557:	681:	750
Netherlands.....	261:	217:	314:	449:	453:	362
Poland.....	990:	980:	765:	931:	1,170:	950
Rumania.....	93:	88:	124:	123:	121:	150
Spain 4/.....	202:	141:	315:	206:	219:	325
Sweden.....	340:	318:	321:	321:	343:	357
Switzerland.....	13:	22:	30:	29:	31:	32
United Kingdom.....	514:	563:	695:	569:	847:	620
Yugoslavia.....	103:	81:	200:	121:	104:	175
Total Europe (excl. U.S.S.R.).....	7,268:	6,647:	7,578:	7,562:	10,073:	9,286
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) (beet).....	2,761:	1,350:	2,000:	2,200:	2,400:	2,300

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value): Production in specified countries,
averages 1935-39, 1940-44, annual 1948-51 1/ 2/

Continent and country	Average		1948	1949	1950	1951 2/
	1935-39	1940-44				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	short	short	short	short	short	short
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
ASIA (cane)						
Iran (beet).....	23:	29:	43:	34:	68:	73
Turkey (beet).....	76:	103:	145:	165:	168:	180
Burma.....	27:	18:	13:	4:	6:	17
China.....	438:	402:	400:	400:	400:	400
Manchuria (beet).....	10:	27:	9:	6:	10:	10
Formosa.....	1,202:	921:	697:	675:	387:	550
French Indochina.....	77:	80:	17:	10:	6:	6
India.....	1,300:	1,390:	1,348:	1,310:	1,480:	1,575
Indonesia 5/.....	1,207:	1,287:	100:	265:	309:	465
Japan (cane and beet).....	167:	82:	15:	27:	43:	49
Pakistan.....	30:	30:	49:	36:	35:	90
Philippine Islands.....	1,058:	320:	729:	685:	935:	1,180
Thailand.....	21:	15:	37:	35:	35:	35
Total Asia.....	5,636:	4,704:	3,602:	3,652:	3,882:	4,630
SOUTH AMERICA (cane)						
Argentina.....	509:	509:	660:	641:	717:	716
Bolivia.....	1:	2:	2:	3:	7:	7
Brazil.....	786:	958:	1,559:	1,396:	1,646:	1,725
British Guiana.....	210:	189:	192:	219:	229:	230
Colombia.....	50:	81:	162:	171:	185:	190
Ecuador.....	24:	32:	48:	54:	61:	55
Paraguay.....	6:	15:	14:	19:	26:	28
Peru.....	438:	463:	518:	470:	475:	475
Surinam.....	15:	9:	5:	3:	3:	3
Uruguay (beet).....	2:	2:	2:	2:	6:	6
Venezuela.....	22:	34:	48:	59:	55:	60
Total South America.....	2,063:	2,294:	3,210:	3,037:	3,410:	3,495
AFRICA (cane)						
Belgian Congo.....	14:	17:	19:	15:	16:	16
Kenya.....	(:	14:	15:	14:	17:	20
Tanganyika.....	(63:	8:	7:	9:	10:	11
Uganda.....	(:	56:	77:	55:	65:	66
Egypt.....	166:	190:	210:	193:	200:	190
Madagascar.....	14:	14:	13:	16:	15:	20
Madeira Islands.....	9:	6:	9:	10:	10:	10
Mauritius.....	318:	325:	432:	459:	503:	550
Mozambique.....	79:	76:	80:	88:	90:	90
Angola.....	37:	55:	43:	55:	58:	60
Reunion.....	91:	60:	86:	119:	115:	120
Union of South Africa.....	498:	550:	608:	561:	686:	600
Total Africa.....	1,289:	1,371:	1,599:	1,594:	1,785:	1,753
OCEANIA (cane)						
Australia.....	893:	761:	1,056:	1,051:	1,031:	885
Fiji.....	152:	115:	149:	143:	112:	115
Hawaiian Islands.....	980:	880:	956:	961:	1,005:	1,100
Japanese Mandated Islands...	69:	40:	0:	0:	0:	0
Total Oceania.....	2,094:	1,796:	2,161:	2,155:	2,148:	2,100
World total (cane).....	17,116:	16,709:	20,118:	20,446:	21,575:	22,924
World total (beet).....	11,750:	9,693:	11,228:	11,640:	14,863:	13,591
World total (cane and beet)...	28,866:	26,402:	31,346:	32,086:	36,438:	36,515

1/ Centrifugal sugar, as distinguished from non-centrifugal, includes cane and beet sugar produced by the centrifugal process, which is the principal kind moving in international trade. 2/ Years shown are for crop years; generally the harvesting season begins in the fall months of the year shown or in the early months of the following year, except in certain cane-sugar-producing countries in the Southern Hemisphere, such as Australia, Argentina, Mauritius, Union of South Africa, etc. where the season begins in May or June of the year shown. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes a small amount of cane sugar. 5/ Year shifted to actual year of grinding as grinding season formerly began in April but now begins in May.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information. Estimates of countries having boundary changes have been adjusted to postwar boundaries.

NON-CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR: Production in specified countries,
averages 1935-39, 1940-44, annual 1948-51 1/ 2/

Continent and country	Average		1948	1949	1950	1951 2/
	1935-39	1940-44				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	short	short	short	short	short	short
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
<u>NORTH AMERICA</u>						
Costa Rica.....	15:	25:	38:	32:	35:	38
El Salvador.....	17:	30:	33:	15:	7:	7
Guatemala.....	31:	41:	35:	25:	30:	30
Honduras.....	8:	8:	8:	8:	8:	8
Mexico.....	83:	141:	170:	170:	170:	170
Nicaragua.....	7:	11:	15:	15:	15:	15
Panama.....	2:	2:	11:	11:	11:	11
Total North America.....	163:	258:	310:	276:	276:	279
	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:
<u>ASIA</u>						
Burma.....	86:	80:	75:	75:	75:	80
India.....	3,098:	2,910:	3,177:	3,230:	3,575:	3,675
Pakistan.....	625:	610:	835:	840:	800:	800
Philippine Islands.....	63:	118:	35:	36:	50:	50
Thailand.....	17:	28:	21:	21:	21:	21
Total Asia.....	3,889:	3,746:	4,143:	4,252:	4,521:	4,626
	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:
<u>SOUTH AMERICA</u>						
Brazil.....	373:	431:	417:	417:	403:	400
Colombia.....	420:	540:	816:	816:	830:	800
Ecuador.....	15:	20:	17:	24:	29:	25
Peru.....	9:	17:	26:	27:	25:	25
Venezuela.....	60:	100:	130:	130:	130:	130
Total South America.....	877:	1,108:	1,406:	1,414:	1,417:	1,380
	:	:	:	:	:	:
World total.....	4,929:	5,112:	5,859:	5,942:	6,214:	6,285

1/ Non-centrifugal sugar includes all types of sugar produced by other than the centrifugal process which is largely for consumption in the relatively few areas where produced. The estimates include such kinds known as piloncillo, panelo, papelon, chancaca, rapadura, jaggery, gur, muscovado, panaocha, etc. 2/ Years shown are for crop years; generally the harvesting season begins in the fall months of the year shown or in the early months of the following year except in certain cane-sugar-producing countries in the Southern Hemisphere, where the season begins in May or June of the year shown. 3/ Preliminary.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information. Estimates of countries having boundary changes have been adjusted to postwar boundaries.

The centrifugal sugar production of 4.6 million tons in Asia (1951-52) indicates a sharp increase over that of 1950-51 (3.9 million tons). Increased acreage is noted in India and Pakistan; Formosa expects a sharp production increase; Indonesia is moving slowly toward prewar levels while the Philippine Republic is expected to surpass the 1935-39 average this year.

The increased production (3.5 million tons) of South America reflects primarily the increased production of Brazil. However, most areas of South America will maintain or increase centrifugal sugar production during 1951-52. The decreased production of centrifugal sugar in Africa from 1.78 million tons (1950-51) to 1.75 million tons in 1951-52 partially reflects the sizable decrease of production in the Union of South Africa. All other areas except Egypt are expected to maintain or increase production this season. A material increase in production is noted for Mauritius.

The centrifugal sugar production of Oceania is indicated at 2.1 million tons for 1951-52 or 48 thousand tons less than last year. This decrease is largely because of the smaller Australian production which more than offsets the increased production of Hawaii.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

U.S. FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS DURING SEPTEMBER 1951

United States agricultural exports during September 1951, the third month of the 1951-52 fiscal year, amounted in value to \$305,727,000, an increase of 21 percent over the \$252,850,000 worth exported in September last year. The country's exports of all commodities, both agricultural and nonagricultural, during the month under review were valued at \$1,220,533,000 against \$897,834,000 in September 1950. Agricultural products represented 25 percent of the total compared with 28 percent in September a year ago.

On a value basis, wheat and wheat flour continued as the nation's most important agricultural export, with shipments for the month valued at \$82,987,000 compared with \$35,721,000 during the same month last year, an increase of 132 percent. Cotton continued in second place, but with exports valued at only \$70,175,000, a reduction of 7 percent from the

\$75,174,000 worth sent abroad in September a year ago. Third place was held by leaf tobacco with exports valued at \$43,761,000 compared with \$43,854,000 in September last year.

On a quantitative basis, a comparison of September 1951 exports with those for the same month a year ago, reveals a large increase in outgoing shipments of cheese, condensed and evaporated milk, dried eggs, beef and veal, pork, lard, apples, oranges, barley and malt, wheat and flour, soybean oil, tobacco and canned vegetables. On the other hand, the figures show large reductions in exports of whole dried milk and nonfat dry milk solids, tallow, cotton, pears, dried prunes, raisins and currants, corn, grain sorghums, rice, soybeans, field and garden seeds, dried beans and peas, and white potatoes.

Agricultural imports during September were valued at \$331,378,000, a reduction of 16 percent from the \$394,396,000 worth imported during the corresponding month a year ago. Imports of all commodities, agricultural as well as nonagricultural, were valued at \$759,282,000 during the month under review against \$827,991,000 in September last year. Agricultural products constituted 44 percent of the September 1951 imports compared with 48 percent in September a year ago. As usual, the commodities heading the list were coffee, rubber, wool and sugar.

On a quantitative basis, a comparison of September 1951 imports with those for September 1950 reveals a large or substantial increase in imports of only a few commodities, specifically, shelled almonds, Brazil nuts, sisal, and rubber. On the other hand, large reductions are shown in the inward movement of virtually all other commodities, especially dutiable cattle, casein and lactarene, cheese, hides and skins, wool, cotton, jute, olives in brine, pineapples prepared or preserved, barley malt, coconut meat, castor beans, copra, coconut oil, palm oil, tung oil, sugar, molasses, potatoes, tomatoes, coffee, cocoa or cacao beans, tea and spices.

The dollar gap between the value of United States imports and exports of agricultural products was much smaller in September this year than during the 2 preceding months. On balance, United States imports of agricultural products during the month under review exceeded the value of agricultural exports by only \$25,651,000, compared with \$138,522,000 in August and \$156,472,000 in July. In September 1950, agricultural imports exceeded agricultural exports in value by \$141,546,000, compared with \$211,473,000 in August 1950, and \$151,066,000 in July 1950.---By Leo J. Schaben.

UNITED STATES: Summary of exports, domestic, of selected
agricultural products, during September 1950 and 1951

Commodity exported	Unit:	September			
		Quantity		Value	
		1950	1951	1950	1951
				1,000	1,000
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:		Thousands:	Thousands:	dollars:	dollars
Butter	Lb.:	214	135	156	96
Cheese	Lb.:	388	4,698	159	1,934
Milk, condensed	Lb.:	983	2,616	243	598
Milk, whole, dried	Lb.:	5,966	2,835	2,882	1,676
Nonfat dry milk solids	Lb.:	17,957	2,675	588	420
Milk, evaporated	Lb.:	18,075	26,573	2,889	3,953
Eggs, dried	Lb.:	420	5,938	156	1,083
Beef and veal, total 1/	Lb.:	1,829	2,643	603	882
Pork, total 1/	Lb.:	3,284	5,753	920	1,826
Horsemeat	Lb.:	1,039	1,973	111	209
Lard (including neutral)	Lb.:	21,653	41,753	3,558	7,785
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.:	56,344	41,060	5,212	4,549
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton, unmd, excl. lintners (480 lb.)	Bale:	392	372	75,174	70,175
Apples, fresh	Lb.:	5,227	7,556	435	561
Grapefruit, fresh	Lb.:	4,233	4,190	167	174
Oranges, fresh	Lb.:	33,771	60,611	1,457	2,361
Pears, fresh	Lb.:	6,952	5,713	610	525
Prunes, dried	Lb.:	18,100	3,078	1,794	452
Raisins and currants	Lb.:	8,503	6,436	814	822
Fruits, canned	Lb.:	12,934	12,462	2,055	2,073
Fruit juices	Gal.:	2,390	2,006	2,720	1,595
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.:	2,256	3,628	2,924	5,744
Barley malt (34 lb.)	Bu.:	326	429	799	1,087
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.:	5,274	4,075	8,363	7,660
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.:	7,416	4,414	8,941	6,246
Rice, milled, brown, etc.	Lb.:	160,756	131,935	13,962	10,505
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.:	15,799	35,439	30,023	74,240
Flour, wholly of U.S. wheat (100 lb.)	Bag:	1,005	1,827	3,662	8,528
Flour, other (100 lb.)	Bag:	417	43	2,036	219
Hops	Lb.:	230	233	196	159
Peanuts, shelled	Lb.:	111	159	36	48
Soybeans (except canned)	Lb.:	11,529	5,170	568	257
Soybean oil, crude and refined	Lb.:	10,790	48,277	1,781	9,947
Soybean flour	Lb.:	249	206	16	14
Seeds, field and garden	Lb.:	3,565	639	648	241
Tobacco, bright flue-cured	Lb.:	62,574	66,779	38,332	39,878
Tobacco, leaf, other	Lb.:	9,949	7,705	5,532	3,883
Beans, dried	Lb.:	16,600	15,367	1,258	1,128
Peas, dried	Lb.:	9,829	7,584	502	442
Potatoes, white	Lb.:	49,147	42,493	884	890
Vegetables, canned	Lb.:	8,183	11,235	1,255	1,527
Total above				224,421	276,392
Food exported for relief, etc.				3,613	803
Other agricultural products				24,816	28,532
Total agricultural				252,850	305,727
Total all commodities				897,834	1,220,533

1/ Product weight.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

UNITED STATES: Summary of imports for consumption
of selected agricultural products during September 1950 and 1951

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit:	Quantity		Value	
		1950	1951	1950	1951
				1,000	1,000
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:		Thousands:	Thousands:	dollars:	dollars
Cattle, dutiable	No.: 34	19	5,634	4,755	
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.: 2	2	720	741	
Casein and lactarene	Lb.: 4,906	2,350	1,061	643	
Cheese	Lb.: 6,854	3,589	2,772	1,655	
Hides and skins	Lb.: 29,327	25,236	10,445	13,792	
Beef canned, incl. corned	Lb.: 13,547	13,106	3,912	4,190	
Wool, unmf'd, excl. free, etc.	Lb.: 36,027	20,454	25,340	31,623	
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton, unmf'd., excl. linters (480 lb.)	Bale: 23	2	3,645	513	
Jute and jute butts, unmf'd. (2,240 lb.)	Ton: 5	2	1,481	405	
Apples, green or ripe (50 lb.)	Bu.: 39	14	99	40	
Olives in brine	Gal.: 916	421	1,257	867	
Pineapples, prep. or preserved	Lb.: 14,752	10,572	1,518	1,205	
Barley malt	Lb.: 13,917	4,209	747	255	
Hops	Lb.: 0	0	0	0	
Almonds, shelled	Lb.: 268	430	87	150	
Brazil or cream nuts, not shelled ...	Lb.: 1,206	8,262	184	1,282	
Cashew nuts	Lb.: 4,364	3,810	1,453	1,537	
Coconut meat, shredded, etc.	Lb.: 15,703	5,023	2,372	701	
Castor beans	Lb.: 6,991	5,803	373	617	
Copra	Lb.: 106,667	58,017	9,313	4,120	
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.: 0	0	0	0	
Coconut oil	Lb.: 9,390	3,825	1,275	473	
Palm oil	Lb.: 14,224	4,952	1,574	880	
Tung oil	Lb.: 15,794	1,213	3,280	389	
Sugar, excl. beet (2,000 lb.)	Ton: 379	273	40,156	29,106	
Molasses, unfit for human consumption	Gal.: 11,061	9,704	800	1,945	
Tobacco, cigarette leaf	Lb.: 5,996	6,714	4,052	4,510	
Tobacco, other leaf	Lb.: 1,656	1,235	2,479	2,265	
Potatoes, white	Lb.: 93	31	1	1	
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.: 78	8	4	1	
COMPLEMENTARY					
Wool, unmf'd., free in bond	Lb.: 20,979	2,885	11,478	2,507	
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Bananas	Bunch 3,594	3,657	3,946	4,008	
Coffee (ex. into Puerto Rico)	Lb.: 262,203	160,242	128,639	80,354	
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.: 29,092	21,219	9,098	6,867	
Tea	Lb.: 8,752	5,835	3,967	2,671	
Spices (complementary)	Lb.: 10,848	3,579	10,979	2,224	
Sisal and henequen (2,240 lb.)	Ton: 11	17	3,283	8,162	
Rubber, crude	Lb.: 136,982	137,154	47,109	59,537	
Total above			338,533	274,991	
Other agricultural products			55,863	56,387	
Total agricultural products			394,396	331,378	
Total all commodities			827,991	759,282	

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

SPANISH 1951-52 PICKLED OLIVE PACK LARGE

The 1951-52 season Spanish pickled olive pack in the Seville district is estimated at 65,300 short tons compared with 43,800 tons in 1950 and 60,000 tons in 1949. The estimated crop, if it materializes, will be the largest on record and will exceed the 10-year (1939/40-1948/49) average of 35,800 tons by 82 percent and the 5-year (1944/45-1948/49) average of 37,100 tons by 76 percent. The above estimates relate to types normally used for export. In addition there are an estimated additional 4,800 tons of "non-export" types.

In terms of hogsheads, this season's indicated pack is 86,300 Queens compared with 34,200 in 1950 and 70,500 in 1949. The pack of Manzanillas is estimated at 48,700 hogsheads compared with 57,000 in 1950 and 54,500 hogsheads in 1949. The present estimate of 86,300 hogsheads of Queens is the largest on record while that for Manzanillas is about average. The quality of the pack is reported as being good but averaging a little smaller in size which is considered fortunate in view of the market situation. Present estimate is that about 75 percent of the fruit is of suitable grade and quality to meet United States standards. The trade estimates there will be about 64,700 hogsheads of Queens and 35,500 hogsheads of Manzanillas suitable for export to the United States. (A hogshead contains about 160 United States gallons).

The 1950-51 season came to a close with an estimated 17,500 hogsheads (about 8,500 short tons) of Queens and 4,500 hogsheads (about 2,200 short tons) of Manzanillas remaining from the 1950-51 harvest. The previous season 1949-50 came to a close with an estimated 11,000 hogshead of Queens remaining and no Manzanillas. The present carry-over represents about 51 percent of the 1950 pack of Queens and 8 percent of the Manzanillas.

The 1950-51 export season was not as successful as that a year earlier. The export movement started with heavy shipments in October which continued until January 1951. After January shipments fell off sharply. Shipments during the first 9 months of 1951 totalled 7,897,505 gallons compared with 8,857,524 gallons for the same period a year earlier. The final Spanish figures for the season are not yet available but are expected to be considerably below those of the previous season.

The 1951-52 season has started with a large available supply of olives suitable for export to the United States and Canadian market and a weak demand. Growers naturally desire high prices for their olives while exporters aware of the poor demand and large crop in Spain are reluctant to pay the asking price. A few sales were made by exporters under existing price levels for old crop or below; however, the Spanish Foreign Exchange Office on September 25 announced a new exchange rate an olive exports of 21.90 pesetas per United States dollar. When this

SPAIN: Estimated production of pickled olives, 1951-52
with comparisons

(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons).

Year	Queens	Manzanillas	Total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
<u>Average</u>			
1939-40/1948-49	18,700	17,100	35,800
1944-45/1948-49	17,600	19,500	37,100
<u>Annual</u>			
1944-45	8,600	14,400	23,000
1945-46	13,100	17,200	30,300
1946-47	33,600	28,800	62,400
1947-48	28,800	25,000	53,800
1948-49	3,800	12,000	15,800
1949-50	33,800	26,200	60,000
1950-51 1/	16,400	27,400	43,800
1951-52 1/	41,800	23,500	65,300

1/ Preliminary.

UNITED STATES: Imports of pickled olives from Spain

(Calendar year)

Year	Pitted or stuffed	Unpitted (in brine)	Total
	gallons	gallons	gallons
<u>Average</u>			
1941-50	5,478	3,182	8,660
1946-50	6,389	2,648	9,037
<u>Annual</u>			
1945	6,848	2,265	9,113
1946	8,070	1,822	9,892
1947	3,697	2,597	6,294
1948	7,108	3,785	10,893
1949	4,808	1,417	6,225
1950	8,261	3,620	11,881
1951 1/	6,086	2,366	8,452

1/ 9 months - January through September

Compiled from official sources of the Bureau of the Census.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of Office research and other information.

announcement became known growers ask the Government for a higher minimum price for their olives. On October 20, 1951 the Ministry of Agriculture announced a higher base price but under that of the previous season. This action on the part of growers, in addition to increased cost of labor and material at exporters plants, will make it necessary for exporters to increase their prices. They are now anxiously awaiting the official minimum export prices. At the moment the export deal is in a confused state but is expected to straighten out by December 1 and a good volume is expected to start moving although there is some fear that a large carry-over will be on hand at the end of the season because of the large supply.--By Walter R. Schreiber, based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

EXPORT OUTLOOK FOR CANADIAN PORK PRODUCTS AND BEEF

There is no British contract for Canadian bacon this year, as the Canadian price has been well above a price that the British would pay. Consequently, there has been no Canadian pork export to Britain. In view of Britain's announcement last week of its tightened import restrictions, none is expected soon, according to Francis A. Flood, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Ottawa.

Canada's pork exports to the United States for the first 3 quarters of this year, January-September, were 12,382,000 pounds and consisted chiefly of fresh pork, canned hams and bacon and hams.

Canada's pork imports from the United States for the period, January-August, were 14,529,000 pounds, chiefly picnic hams, N.Y. shoulders and trimmings, and fatbacks.

However, during the current, or fourth, quarter of this year, October through December, Canada will have a considerable exportable surplus of pork products. The weekly disappearance, or domestic consumption, has been at the rate of about 87,000 head of hogs per week. It will be higher during the fourth quarter; it may be about 95,000 head per week during the fourth quarter, or about 1,230,000 head. If the inspected slaughter, at the same time, is 1,400,000 head, as predicted, that would leave an exportable surplus of some 170,000 head. On the basis of 100 pounds of exportable product per hog, that would be about 17 million pounds of exportable pork.

For the first quarter in 1952, assuming a 15 percent increase over the year before in slaughter, and a 5 percent increase in domestic consumption, there would be another 17 million pounds available for export, and perhaps the same amount for the second quarter of 1952, April through June.

It has been considered that perhaps Britain might take some of this export. The Canadian support price continues on the basis of \$32.50. (That means that the Prices Support Board is authorized to buy hogs at a price equivalent to that which the product would have brought if exported as Wiltshire sides at \$32.50 per cwt., for seaboard.) If the price should drop so that the Support Board will have to buy pork, the Board had in mind to export to Britain at whatever price, in reason, Britain could pay, and absorb the difference, or loss, as a subsidy. But, in view of last week's announcement by the British Government that imports to Britain will be severely restricted because of exchange difficulties, it seems more likely now that any pork exports from Canada will go to the United States instead of to Britain.

Although the export of live cattle to the United States is far below the 1950 level, for the first 3 quarters of 1951, the dressed beef export to the United States is well above last year. The live cattle and calf export for the first 9 months was only 137.5 thousand head, compared with 270.1 thousand head a year ago, or only about half. The dressed beef and veal export, on the other hand, was about 77 million pounds, (live equivalent about 154,000 head) compared with 60.4 million pounds a year ago, an increase of about 27.4 percent. That is 17 million more pounds, or the live equivalent of about 34,000 head of cattle. Thus, the total export to the United States for the first 9 months of this year, of live cattle and calves and live equivalent of dressed beef and veal, is about 291,500 head, compared with 398,000 head for the same period a year ago.

Nor is the decrease in export of live cattle likely to end. It will probably be 30 percent less than last year for the current, or fourth, quarter of this year, and it will likely show the same decrease for the first and second quarters of 1952. However, the export of dressed beef will continue to be larger than last year, by perhaps 25 percent. This means that the total, live equivalent, will be somewhat less during the current quarter and the first half of 1952 than for the same periods the year before.

DUTY EXEMPTION PROPOSED FOR BRAZILIAN IMPORTS OF SLAUGHTER CATTLE

The President of Brazil in late October sent to the Brazilian Congress legislation to exempt cattle destined for slaughter from import duties and other customs taxes.

The President stated that the Central Price Commission had presented a report giving the reasons for cattle importation. He further stated that the supply of slaughter cattle in Brazil is not sufficient to meet

requirements and only the importation of foreign slaughter cattle will make it possible to restore the herds, which have been decimated by over-killing in an attempt to supply the increasing consumption needs of Brazil. The 2-year effective period of the proposed law is considered sufficient to restore the national livestock industry. The President urged that, since meat is a basic food, immediate measures be taken in the present crisis which shows signs of worsening. It is believed that the proposed law is intended to permit the importation of cattle from Paraguay.

TOBACCO

PERU'S TOBACCO PRODUCTION, MANUFACTURING, CONSUMPTION AND IMPORTS HIGHER

Peru's 1951 tobacco production is preliminarily estimated at 17 percent above the 1950 outturn, according to R.O. Westley, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Lima. The manufacture and consumption of tobacco products during 1950 were slightly above 1949 production. Imports of tobacco and tobacco products were considerably higher during the 1950 calendar year than in 1949.

Peruvian leaf production during 1951 is estimated tentatively at a new record level of 7.5 million pounds, compared with last season's record of 6.4 million pounds. Tumbes, Peru's largest leaf producing area produced 5.5 million pounds, or 73 percent of the total leaf crop. No official information is available for Peru's 1952 tobacco crop; however, unofficial sources indicate slightly increased acreage planted to tobacco as well as increased production unless unfavorable growing conditions are encountered.

Cigarette manufacture during 1950 totaled 2,157 million pieces compared with 2,017 million pieces in 1949. Cigar production totaled 1.7 million pieces during 1950 compared with 1.6 million pieces in 1949. Pipe tobacco production totaled 2.5 million pounds in 1950 compared with only 1.0 million pounds in 1949. Cigarette consumption increased from 2,028 million pieces in 1949 to 2,141 million pieces in 1950; however, cigar consumption remained at about the 1949 level of 1.7 million pieces.

Imports of leaf tobacco during 1950 totaled 842,975 pounds, compared with only 213,225 pounds in 1949. No official information is available as to the source of leaf during 1950; however, it is believed that most of the leaf was supplied by the United States since the supply was the flue-cured and Burley-type leaf which is used for blending with locally-grown leaf. In addition to leaf, Peru also imported 227,259 pounds of cigarettes, 13,607 pounds of pipe tobacco, and 2,877 pounds of cigars during 1950.

ARGENTINA'S TOBACCO PRODUCTION HIGHER; IMPORTS LOWER

Argentina's 1951-52 tobacco production is unofficially forecast at 9 percent above 1950-51, according to C.B. McKnight, Assistant Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Buenos Aires. Imports of tobacco and tobacco products during 1950 were 51 percent below the 1949 imports.

The country's 1951-52 leaf harvest is tentatively forecast at 83.8 million pounds from 91,400 acres. This compares with 77.2 million pounds from 84,000 acres in 1950-51 and 52.0 million pounds from 56,800 acres in 1949-50. Yield per acre for 1951-52 is forecast at about 916 pounds per acre compared with 918 pounds in 1950-51 and 915 pounds in 1949-50.

Imports of tobacco and tobacco products during the 1950 calendar year totaled 8.6 million pounds compared with 17.4 million pounds in 1949. No data are available as to the source of leaf and tobacco products; however, unofficial sources indicate that over 50 percent of the 1950 imports came from Brazil. Definite information on imports of tobacco during the first 9 months of 1951 is not available; however, reliable estimates place the total at about 5.5 million pounds, the sources of which have not as yet been reported.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

FRUIT PROSPECTS GOOD IN ARGENTINA

The 1951-52 prospects in Argentina for apples, pears, plums and table grapes are for better than an average harvest, but frosts have done some damage to early blossoming of cherry, peach, apricot and quince trees, and production of these fruits will barely equal last season's small output.

The 1951-52 apple crop, unless further damaged by frost or hail, is estimated at 12.5 million boxes, 7 percent below the record crop of 1950-51 of 13.4 million and around 9 times larger than the prewar average of 1.4 million boxes. The pear crop of 8.0 million boxes is 9 percent larger than the previous year's crop of 7.3 million and better than 3 times larger than the prewar average of 2.4 million boxes. This increase is the result of an increased number of bearing trees in the Rio Negro Valley.

Exports of fresh fruit during the first 6 months of 1951 were larger than for the whole of 1950. Apples amounted to 56 percent of the total amount and pears 33 percent. Brazil received 53 percent of total exports of all fresh fruit, England 29 percent, France 7 percent and the United States 5 percent.

FRUIT: Production in Argentina 1950-51
and 1951-52

Commodity	Unit	1950-51	1951-52
Apples.....	1,000 boxes	13,398	12,526
Pears.....	1,000 boxes	7,340	8,017
Cherries.....	Short Tons	1,543	1,102
Apricots.....	Short Tons	6,724	6,614
Plums.....	Short Tons	38,029	33,000
Grapes (table).....	Short Tons	202,493	209,437
Quinces.....	Short Tons	18,188	14,330
Peaches.....	1,000 bushels	3,927	3,904

DECIDUOUS FRUIT CROP
SMALLER IN GERMANY

Production of deciduous fruit in Germany in 1951 in contrast to a bumper harvest in 1950 is only a fair crop. Preliminary official estimates place the total production at 1.2 million tons, 60 percent of the 2.1 million tons produced during 1950. Lower yields in 1951 were the result of unfavorable weather during blossoming which impeded pollination and exhaustion of individual trees following a year of abnormally high yields. The apple crop is down 40 percent from 1950 but is still higher than the crops during postwar years. Pear yield is lower than in any year during the last decade except during 1946 and 1948.

FRUIT: Production in Western Germany, 1950 and 1951

Commodity	Unit	1950	1951
Apples	1,000 bushels	49,709	29,505
Pears	" "	17,932	7,901
Cherries, sweet	Short tons	73,193	76,169
Cherries, sour	" "	37,588	40,344
Plums	" "	280,976	177,470
Mirabelles, Green-gages	" "	16,424	16,755
Apricots	" "	1,323	1,213
Peaches	Bushels	624,637	1,028,814

FATS AND OILSINDONESIAN COPRA EXPORTS
INCREASE IN OCTOBER

Exports of copra from Indonesia during October 1951 of 50,277 long tons represented a sizable increase in volume from the 37,672 tons shipped in the previous month. Shipments were destined to the following countries: the Netherlands-21,791 tons; Western Germany-13,987; France-5,999; Denmark-5,000; Czechoslovakia-3,000; and Italy-500 tons.

Purchases of copra were reported at 36,600 tons of which 31,500 tons originated in East Indonesia and 5,100 in West Borneo. Deliveries to oil mills amounted to 5,570 tons. A forecast of November purchases and exports was 34,450 and 29,500 tons, respectively.

Copra buying prices paid by the Copra Foundation were increased on October 16 to 105 gulden per quintal (\$141.12 per long ton) and guaranteed until the end of November.

U.S. EXPORTS OF SOYBEANS
AND OIL SET RECORD

United States exports of soybeans and soybean oil on a combined basis set a new record for the crop year ending September 30, 1951. In terms of soybean equivalent, exports totaled 78,948,000 bushels, with 27,828,000 bushels shipped as beans and over 50 million bushels exported in the form of oil. Exports of soybean oil meal and cake, included in the above soybean equivalent, would account for some 7.5 million bushels of beans indicating that most of the meal from the exported oil remained in this country. For the crop year ending September 30, 1950, combined exports were equivalent to 43,358,000 bushels, with 21,766,000 bushels in the form of whole beans.

Exports for the 1950-51 crop year were distributed widely throughout the world. Either beans or oil or both were shipped to a total of 66 countries. (Of these 34 received the equivalent of less than 50,000 bushels each, and are included among "other countries" in the accompanying table). At the same time, there is a high degree of concentration by countries for each category. Japan, for example, with 12,383,000 bushels, accounted for about 45 percent of all the soybeans, and Japan together with Canada, France, and Germany accounted for more than 80 percent. In the case of crude soybean oil, Italy stands out with 117,301,000 pounds, and Spain and Italy combined took 167,797,000 pounds or almost 60 percent of the total. The concentration in the case of refined soybean oil is even more pronounced with Spain alone accounting for 60 percent.

Expressed in terms of soybean equivalent, Spain was the most important outlet by a wide margin, followed by Italy and Japan of nearly equal importance. Germany ranked fourth, followed by Canada and France. These 6 countries made up the bulk of the export market with three-fourths of all the sales.

UNITED STATES: Exports of soybeans and soybean oil and total exports
in soybean equivalent, crop year October-September 1950-51 1/

Country of destination	Soybeans :		Soybean oil :		Total soybean equivalent
	(except canned)		crude :	refined :	
	1,000 bushels		1,000 pounds		1,000 bushels
Canada.....	4,670		3,095	14,230	6,529
Panama.....	-		-	564	61
Cuba.....	-		7,925	6,540	1,520
Haiti.....	-		881	1,067	206
Netherlands Antilles.....	-		-	1,244	135
Venezuela.....	-		-	1,099	119
Peru.....	-		-	526	57
Chile.....	-		1,094	951	215
Iceland.....	-		-	1,076	117
Norway.....	429		-	-	429
Denmark.....	856		-	-	856
United Kingdom.....	-		15,432	-	1,578
Netherlands.....	964		8,282	11	1,812
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	579		9,449	11	1,546
France.....	2,809		4,442	1,501	3,426
Germany.....	2,809		36,316	116	6,535
Austria.....	-		8,654	8,475	1,803
Switzerland.....	-		2,351	352	279
Spain.....	-		50,496	122,539	18,445
Italy.....	353		117,301	1,763	12,538
Free Territory of Trieste..	-		830	882	181
Yugoslavia.....	-		-	15,344	1,665
Greece.....	-		-	12,770	1,386
Israel and Palestine.....	641		-	4,944	1,176
Philippines.....	151		-	401	195
Hong Kong.....	118		-	3	118
Formosa.....	896		4,582	-	1,365
Japan.....	12,383		-	217	12,407
French Morocco.....	162		6,157	1,099	910
Tangier.....	-		-	1,238	134
Algeria.....	-		7,910	882	904
Tunisia.....	-		-	661	72
Other countries.....	8		4	2,086	229
Total.....	27,828		285,201	202,592	78,948

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from official sources.

NICARAGUAN SESAME SEED OUTPUT DOUBLE LAST YEAR

Nicaraguan sesame seed production during the 1951-52 crop year may approach 12,400 short tons against only 6,850 tons in the previous crop year, according to J.P. Rourke, American Embassy, Managua. The early crop, planted in June and harvested in August, is placed at 2,300 tons from 8,630 acres. Approximately 43,200 acres were seeded to sesame for the main crop, harvesting of which will occur in December-February. An estimated 10,100 tons of sesame seed is forecast from the main crop.

The early crop of 2,300 tons has been largely disposed of. Stocks probably do not exceed 250 tons. An estimated 1,300 tons have been exported and 750 tons are sold but still in Nicaraguan ports awaiting shipping space. Germany and Venezuela were the principal purchasers of the 2,050 tons sold from the early harvest.

The future outlook for sesame in Nicaragua is directly related to the world price for this commodity. As long as local farmers are able to sell sesame seed for at least \$9 or \$10 per quintal (\$177-\$197 per short ton) f.o.b. Corinto, production may be expected to average between 7,000 and 10,000 tons annually.

CUBAN LARD AND TALLOW SITUATION, THIRD QUARTER 1951

Cuban imports of lard and rendered pork fat during the third quarter of 1951 totaled 31.6 million pounds, according to ship's manifests data, as compared with 25.5 million pounds during the second quarter and 45.3 million pounds during third quarter 1950, reports J.R. Johnstone, American Embassy, Havana. Nearly all of the lard and rendered pork fat consumed in Cuba is imported from the United States.

Cuba's lard stocks dropped to about 16 million pounds on October 1. Consumption remained at a high level, averaging about 11 million pounds monthly, or about the same as during the previous quarter. As usual the Cuban wholesale price on lard and rendered pork fat was generally governed by Chicago market quotations. The latest local quotation reported is for November 1 and was 23.9 cents per pound.

Cattle marketings in Cuba were up moderately during the period under review, resulting in an increased output of inedible tallow. Third quarter production is estimated at 3.8 million pounds, as compared with 3.2 during the second quarter. Tallow imports during the third quarter amounted to 6.2 million pounds. Because of the large storage capacity of local soap plants, short term imports are not directly related to consumption requirements for the period. Since July 1, the cost of imported tallow and grease has remained generally stable, and was \$12.00 per 100 pounds on November 1. Domestic tallow, however, has declined from about \$19.00 to \$12.00 per 100 pounds during the same 4-month period.

Cuban import requirements for the fourth quarter of 1951 are forecast at 35 million pounds of lard and rendered pork fat and 8 million pounds of inedible tallow and grease.

LEBANON'S VEGETABLE OILSEED,
OIL SITUATION IN 1951

Lebanon's production of cottonseed in 1951 is estimated at about 3,300 short tons, compared with only about 50 tons in 1950, reports J.F. Crawford, Agricultural Attache, and N. Abboud, American Embassy, Beirut. This represents the first year in which appreciable quantities of domestic cottonseed have been available to the Lebanese crushing industry.

Sesame seed output in 1951 is estimated unofficially at 110 tons, or about half of normal production. An extremely dry season and a smaller planted acreage accounts for the low outturn. Production of peanuts in 1951 is estimated at 440 tons, against 700 tons during the previous year. All of Lebanon's peanuts are processed by the salted nut industry.

Lebanon's oilseed requirements have been met principally by imports, except for relatively small quantities of domestic sesame and cottonseed. Production of vegetable oils in 1951 is expected to consist of 3,300 tons of cottonseed oil, 1,300 tons of coconut oil, and 440 tons of linseed oil. Output of tehini (sesame paste) is expected to be the same as in 1950 when 1,540 tons were produced.

Imports of oilseeds in 1950 were approximately as follows: cottonseed-20,370 tons; copra-4,320; sesame seed-3,200; and flaxseed-785 tons.

Local prices of Lebanese oilseeds have tended to increase in recent months. During the month of October, the cottonseed price rose drastically from Lebanese L180 per metric ton (U.S. \$45 per short ton) to over L300 (\$75). The sharp increase was said to be due to: (1) the Syrian cotton crop falling short of expectations and (2) increased local demand for cottonseed in both Syria and Lebanon.

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS

CANADA REVISES
GRAIN ESTIMATES

Grain production in Canada is slightly below earlier season forecasts, according to the November estimate of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The current estimate shows some reduction from the previous forecast, in September, for all grain crops except shelled corn, which is now estimated a little above the September forecast. On the basis of present estimates near-record crops of wheat and barley are still indicated and an all-time record crop of mixed grains is reported.

Comments accompanying the official estimates point out that extremely unfavorable weather conditions have prevailed throughout virtually the entire normal harvesting period in western Canada. As a result a substantial proportion of grain in Alberta and to a smaller extent crops in Saskatchewan and Manitoba will likely remain in the fields until next

spring. Full realization of the current estimates will, therefore, depend on how the unthreshed part of the crop comes through the winter and on development of conditions suitable for combining and threshing in the affected areas during the winter and spring months.

Canada's 1951 wheat crop, currently estimated at 562 million bushels is about 110 million bushels larger than the 1950 harvest and is second only to the record 567 million bushel crop harvested in 1928. The Prairie Province crop is estimated at 531 million bushels compared with 427 million there in 1950. Realization of the current estimates it is noted will be possible only if the unthreshed part of the crop remains in reasonably good condition and can be harvested without significant loss. Loss of grade is reported already evident from the effects of excessive moisture. The proportion of milling grades is, however, expected to be considerably higher than in 1950.

CANADA: Grain acreage, yield and production, 1951
with comparisons

Year—	Wheat	Rye	Oats 1/	Barley	Mixed grains
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
<u>Acreage</u>					
Average 1935-39.....	25,595:	816:	13,246:	4,291:	1,166
Average 1940-44.....	22,466:	911:	13,614:	6,461:	1,487
Average 1945-49.....	24,717:	1,129:	12,021:	6,717:	1,429
1950.....	27,021:	1,168:	11,575:	6,625:	1,679
1951 (November estimate):	25,731:	1,127:	12,065:	8,036:	1,807
<u>Yield per acre</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
Average 1935-39.....	12.2:	11.3:	25.5:	20.7:	33.0
Average 1940-44.....	18.8:	14.5:	34.1:	27.4:	34.1
Average 1945-49.....	14.8:	11.2:	28.4:	21.5:	35.4
1950.....	17.1:	11.4:	36.3:	25.9:	44.2
1951 (November estimate):	21.9:	16.0:	40.9:	31.5:	44.3
<u>Production</u>	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Average 1935-39.....	312,399:	9,191:	338,071:	88,882:	38,507
Average 1940-44.....	422,559:	13,222:	463,944:	176,850:	50,700
Average 1945-49.....	366,349:	12,653:	341,642:	144,688:	50,552
1950.....	461,664:	13,333:	419,930:	171,393:	74,190
1951 (November estimate):	562,398:	18,014:	493,292:	252,930:	79,995

1/ As reported in bushels of 34 pounds.

From reports of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The production of oats, placed at 493 million bushels, would be well above average though considerably below the record crop of 652 million bushels harvested in 1942. The current barley crop of 253 million bushels is only slightly below the record of 259 million in 1942. Production of all rye is placed at 18.0 million bushels. As in the case of oats, this is well above average but has been exceeded considerably in some past years.

Shelled corn, now estimated at 15.7 million bushels, compares with 13.8 million in 1950 and is more than double the prewar (1935-39) average of 7.0 million. The increase over prewar levels is due to expanded acreage and increased yields. The buckwheat crop of 4 million bushels is about the same as in 1950.

In addition to the grain estimates shown below, near-record hay crops are still indicated, despite some reduction from the previous forecast. The hay and clover crop, now estimated at 17.2 million tons, has been exceeded only twice and is sharply above last year's crop of 12.9 million tons. Alfalfa, at 3.8 million tons, approaches the record crops of 3.9 million tons in 1943 and 1945. Grain hay of 2.0 million tons shows a considerable increase over the outturn of 1.1 million tons last year.

CANADA'S FALL-SOWN GRAIN ACREAGE SMALLER

Winter wheat acreage seeded in Canada in 1951 is estimated at 892,000 acres, a decrease of 88,000 acres or 9 percent from the 980,000 acres seeded in 1950. The condition of the acreage on October 31 was placed at 94 percent of average, compared with a condition of 100 percent on that date of 1950. The winter wheat figure refers to acreage in Ontario only, since any acreage in other Provinces is included with data for spring wheat.

Acreage seeded to winter rye is estimated at 684,000 acres. This is a decrease of 131,000 acres or 16 percent from the 815,000 acres reported for 1950. Acreage in the principal producing provinces is as follows, in thousand acres: Saskatchewan 387, Alberta 194, Ontario 71, and Manitoba 32. The condition at the end of October for all Canada was 95 percent of average, compared with 99 percent a year earlier.

Preparation of land intended for spring seeding was estimated 41 percent completed by October 31 compared with 58 percent completed at the same date of 1950. Operations were most retarded in Alberta and Saskatchewan, where fall weather conditions have been unfavorable.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBERCOTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS
ON WORLD MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on world markets converted at current rates of exchange.

COTTON: Spot prices in certain foreign markets, U.S. gulf-port average, and taxes incident to exports

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1951	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equivalent U.S. cents per pound	
					Export Spot	and inter- mediate taxes
<u>Alexandria 1/</u>		:Kantar				
Ashmouni, Good.....	11-22	: 99.05 lbs.	:Tallari	: 100.85	: 58.46	: 11.59
Ashmouni, FGF.....	"	: "	: "	: 87.10	: 50.49	: 11.59
Karnak, Good.....	"	: "	: "	: 160.50	: 93.04	: 11.59
Karnak, FGF.....	"	: "	: "	: 131.50	: 76.23	: 11.59
<u>Bombay</u>		:Candy				
Jarila, Fine.....	"	: 784 lbs.	:Rupee	:2/ 820.00	: 21.83	: 21.30
Broach Vijay, Fine.....	"	: "	: "	:2/ 925.00	: 24.62	: 21.30
<u>Karachi</u>		:Maund				
4F Punjab, SG, Fine....	"	: 82.28 lbs.	: "	: 112.00	: 41.06	: 13.85
289F Sind, SG, Fine....	"	: "	: "	: 128.00	: 46.93	: 13.85
289F Punjab, SG, Fine..	"	: "	: "	: 133.00	: 48.76	: 13.85
<u>Buenos Aires</u>		:Metric ton				
Type B.....	"	: 2204.6 lbs.	:Peso	: 8300.00	: 75.30	: 7.03
<u>Lima</u>		:Sp. quintal				
Tanguis, Type 3-1/2....	11-20	: 101.4 lbs.	:Sol	:3/ 590.00	: 37.90	: 15.87
Tanguis, Type 5.....	"	: "	: "	:3/ 560.00	: 35.97	: 13.90
Pima, Type 1.....	"	: "	: "	: 825.00	: 53.00	: 29.97
<u>Recife</u>		:Arroba				
Mata, Type 4.....	11-22	: 33.07 lbs.	:Cruzeiro	:4/ 410.00	: 67.45	:2.4% ad
Sertao, Type 5.....	"	: "	: "	(not quoted)		: valorem
Sertao, Type 4.....	"	: "	: "	:4/ 490.00	: 80.62	: " "
<u>Sao Paulo</u>						
Sao Paulo, Type 5.....	11-21	: "	: "	: 365.00	: 60.05	:3.0% ad
<u>Porreon</u>		:Sp. quintal				: valorem
Middling, 15/16".....	"	: 101.4 lbs.	:Peso	: 320.00	: 36.51	: 6.15
<u>Houston-Galveston-New</u>						
Orleans av.Mid. 15/16"	"	:Pound	:Cent	: XXXXX	: 41.82	: -----

Quotations of foreign markets and taxes reported by cable from U.S. Foreign Service posts abroad. U.S. quotations from designated spot markets.

- 1/ Quotations for Fully Good Ashmouni and Karnak will be included regularly beginning with the next issue. This week's prices were equivalent to 66.15 and 105.80 U.S. cents, respectively.
- 2/ Ceiling price.
- 3/ Nominal.
- 4/ Prices received too late for inclusion in last week's table: Recife, November 15, 1951, in cruzeiros per arroba with U.S. cents per pound in parentheses, Mata, Type 4, 430.00 (70.74); Sertao, Type 5, not quoted; Sertao, Type 4, 530.00 (87.20); taxes 2.4% ad valorem.

WESTERN GERMANY ENDEAVORING
TO INCREASE COTTON IMPORTS

Imports of cotton into Western Germany during August and September 1951, the first 2 months of the 1951-52 season, totaled 71,600 bales (of 500 pounds gross), somewhat above the 55,600 bales imported during the corresponding period of the 1950-51 season, according to Joseph Radford, Jr., Vice Consul, American Consulate General, Bremen. In these 2 months of 1951-52, the largest quantity (21,000 bales) originated in the United States, with almost 18,000 bales from Brazil and 14,000 from East Africa. Smaller amounts were received from India, Egypt, and Turkey.

The Western German cotton spinning industry has placed its import requirements for the current season at about 1,025,000 bales, which is considerably more than the 937,000 bales imported in 1950-51. Of this amount, the spinners would like to obtain a minimum of 600,000 bales and possibly 700,000 bales of dollar-cotton from the United States and Mexico, if sufficient foreign exchange is available. At the present time the sum of \$23 million has been released in "free" dollars to purchase cotton. In addition, the recently approved Export-Import Bank loan of \$50 million and the \$8 million of ECA funds released on November 15 are available for imports of United States cotton. This total of \$81 million should finance about 375,000 bales. Additional purchases may be made with "free" dollars and/or further Export-Import Bank credits should they be available. The dollar exchange shortage of Western Germany has been aggravated by the current shortage of coal within the country which has necessitated large expenditures of dollars for coal imports from the United States.

In addition to the dollar-cotton mentioned above, Western Germany probably will obtain about 150,000 bales of long-staple cotton from Egypt, Peru, and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Trade agreements with the first 2 of these countries will facilitate these imports. In order to continue export sales of machinery and textiles to certain areas, Western Germany will have to purchase cotton totaling about 150,000 bales from Turkey, Pakistan, and Brazil.

There is some possibility that a barter arrangement will be formulated with Egypt to ship a portion of the stock of Egyptian cotton purchased by the Government in the spring and summer of 1951 under its price-support program in exchange for German agricultural machinery. The high price placed on this Egyptian cotton is the primary deterrent to the successful conclusion of this arrangement. Another barter agreement under discussion in Germany involves the exchange of Persian rugs or raw cotton from Iran for German industrial goods. While the rugs are not desired by Western Germany, some agreement may be concluded for cotton. In 1950-51, about 42,000 bales of cotton were imported from Iran.

Consumption of cotton in Western Germany during the 1950-51 season amounted to 1,067,000 bales, a 24-percent increase over the 859,000 bales consumed in 1949-50. Since consumption in 1950-51 was somewhat above imports of raw cotton, stocks declined from 293,000 bales on August 1, 1950, to 163,000 bales on the same date in 1951, less than 2 months' supply at the current rate of consumption. During the current season, consumption is expected to be slightly below the 1950-51 level.

The use of rayon and other synthetic fibers has increased steadily since the war and is now believed to have reached the full capacity of the industry, about 400 million pounds annually, or the equivalent of about 950,000 bales of cotton. About two-thirds of this production, or approximately 265 million pounds, is rayon staple fiber. The remainder consists primarily of rayon filament yarn and small quantities of other synthetic fibers. The steady expansion of synthetic production since the war is attributable in part to the exchange position which has tended to restrict imports of raw cotton. In order adequately to supply the textile mills, production of synthetic fibers was encouraged. The comparable prices of cotton and rayon tended to further the use of the synthetics. However, the current shortage of raw materials needed in the production of these synthetic fibers may prevent any appreciable expansion in this industry in the near future.

